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NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Amphibia, Hylidae, *Dendropsophus anceps* (A. Lutz, 1929) and *Itapotihyla langsdorffii* (Duméril and Bibron, 1841): New records for the state of Minas Gerais, Brazil

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ABSTRACT: Herein, we report new records of the treefrogs *Dendropsophus anceps* and *Itapotihyla langsdorffii* for the state of Minas Gerais, southeastern Brazil. Both species are known from several localities in the Atlantic Rainforest domain, but their presence in state of Minas Gerais is restricted to few localities. The present records reinforce the importance of field surveys for improving the knowledge about the geographic distribution and conservation status of Brazilian amphibians.

During the last two decades, several species of Atlantic Rainforest anurans previously known only for coastal regions were recorded in more inland areas, in the state of Minas Gerais, southeastern Brazil (Feio *et al.* 1998; Nascimento and Feio 1999; Feio *et al.* 1999; Feio and Caramaschi 2002; Feio *et al.* 2003). The lowlands and wetlands associated with some watersheds, as those of the Doce, Jequitinhonha and Paraíba do Sul Rivers probably promoted the dispersion of these species to the inland areas (Feio *et al.* 1998; Feio and Caramaschi 1995; 2002; Feio and Ferreira 2005). Examples of such species are the treefrogs *Dendropsophus anceps* (A. Lutz, 1929) (Figure 1) and *Itapotihyla langsdorffii* (Duméril and Bibron, 1841) (Figure 2), which were first recorded in state of Minas Gerais at Parque Estadual do Rio Doce, municipality of Marliéria (Feio *et al.* 1998, 1999; Nascimento and Feio 1999). Nascimento and Feio (1999) also reported *D. anceps* for municipalities of Aimorés and Ipatinga, and these three localities belong to the lowlands of Doce River watershed. Since then, both species were recorded in municipality of Goianá (referred as Rio Novo by Feio and Ferreira 2005).

FIGURE 1. *Dendropsophus anceps* (MZUFV 8122, male, in life) from municipality of Ipanema, Minas Gerais. Photo by E. T. Silva.

FIGURE 2. *Itapotihyla langsdorffii* (MZUFV 5720, juvenile, in life) from Fazenda Nossa Senhora de Fátima, municipality of Poté, Minas Gerais. Photo by D. L. Pantoja.

Recently Kleinsorge *et al.* (2009) reported the occurrence of *I. langsdorffii* for Parque Estadual Serra do Intendente, municipality of Conceição do Mato Dentro, southern Espinhaço Mountain Range, the most inland record of this species in that state. Herein we present additional data on the geographic distribution of *D. anceps* and *I. langsdorffii* for state of Minas Gerais.

Our records are based on specimens housed at the scientific collection of Museu de Zoologia João Moojen, Universidade Federal de Viçosa, in Viçosa, Minas Gerais (MZUFV). *Dendropsophus anceps* is reported for Fazenda Limeiro (16°01'40" S, 40°50'74" W), municipality of Almenara (MZUFV 5365-5366), Fazenda Mumbuca (17°37'31" S, 47°57'69" W), municipality of Ladainha (MZUFV 5773), Fazenda Nossa Senhora de Fátima (17°48'28" S, 41°47'10" W), municipality of Poté (MZUFV 5650 and MZUFV 5842), and for a forest fragment in the area of indirect influence of the Areia Branca Hydroelectric

Power Plant (19°47'57" S, 41°42'59" W), municipality of Ipanema (MZUFV 8122) (Figure 3). *Itapotihyla langsdorffii* is reported for Fazenda Nossa Senhora de Fátima, municipality of Poté (MZUFV 5720-5722), and for Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural Fazenda Macedônia (19°21'09" S, 42°20'22" W), municipality of Ipaba (MZUFV 5035) (Figure 4).

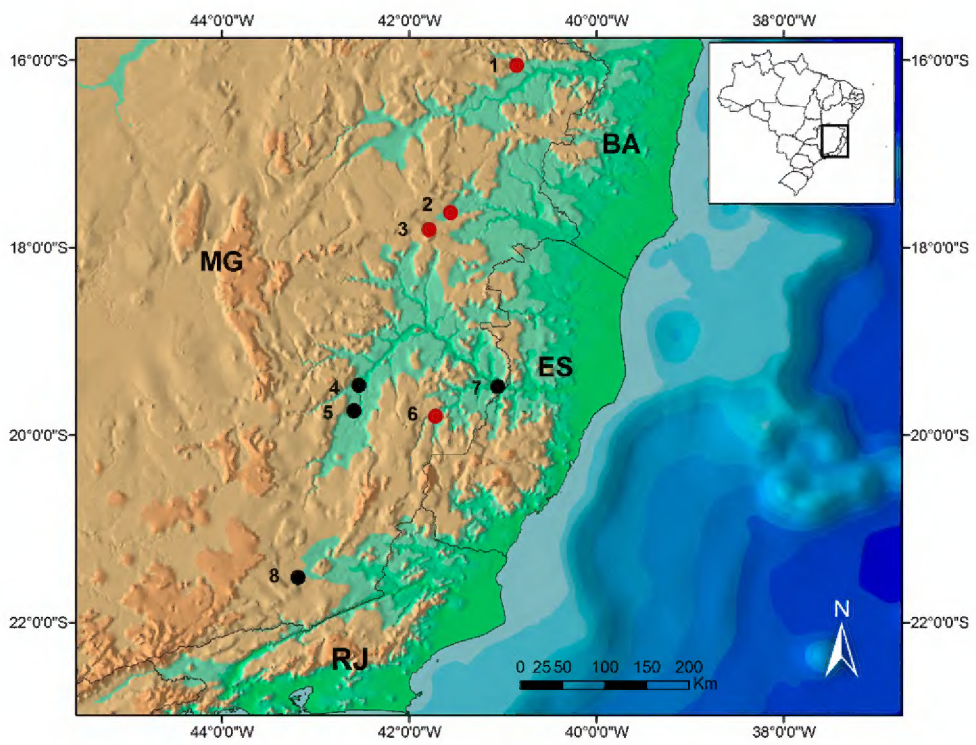

Figure 3. Records of *Dendropsophus anceps* for state of Minas Gerais (red - new records; black - literature records): 1) Fazenda Limoeiro, municipality of Almenara; 2) Fazenda Mumbuca, municipality of Ladainha; 3) Fazenda Nossa Senhora de Fátima, municipality of Poté; 4) municipality of Ipatinga; 5) Parque Estadual do Rio Doce, municipality of Marliéria; 6) Area of indirect influence of the Hydroelectric Power Plant Areia Branca, municipality of Ipanema; 7) municipality of Aimorés; 8) Mata da Cabeceira, municipality of Goianá.

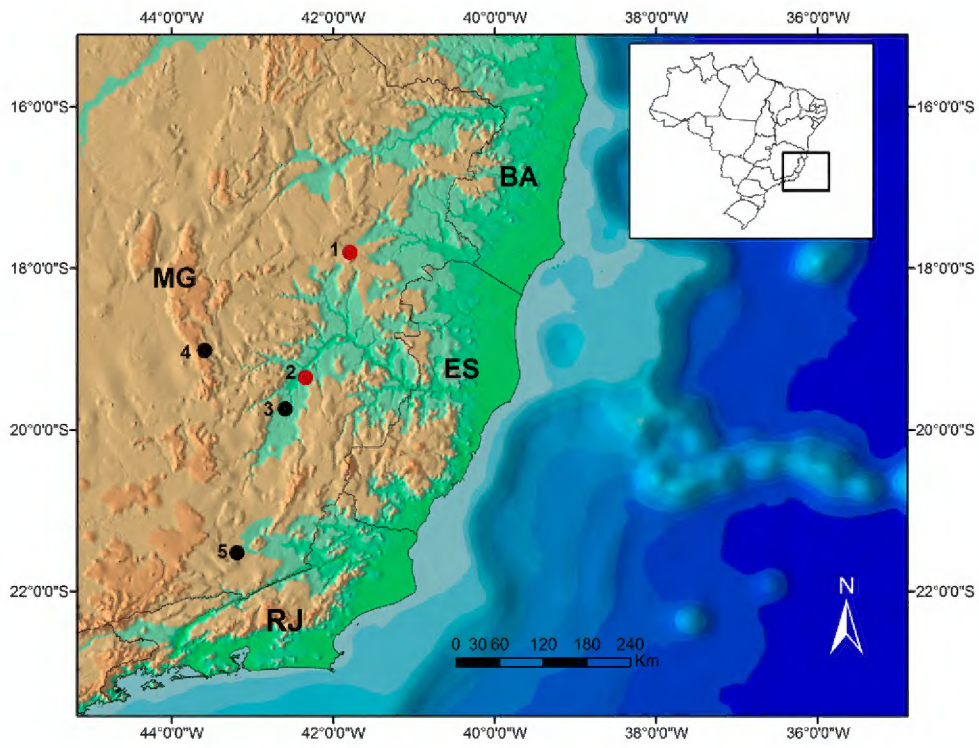

Figure 4. Records of *Itapotihyla langsdorffii* for Minas Gerais (red - new records; black - literature records): 1) Fazenda Nossa Senhora de Fátima, municipality of Poté; 2) RPPN Fazenda Macedônia, municipality of Ipaba; 3) Parque Estadual do Rio Doce, municipality of Marliéria; 4) Parque Estadual Serra do Intendente, municipality of Conceição do Mato Dentro; 5) Mata da Cabeceira, municipality of Goianá.

Itapotihyla langsdorffii has a wide geographic range in Brazil, extending from state of Sergipe (Floresta Castro, municipality of Santa Luzia do Itanhy, 11°20' S, 37°25' W) (Arzabe and Loebmann 2006) to northern Rio Grande do Sul state (Reserva Biológica da Mata Paludosa, municipality of Itati, 29°30'42" S, 50°06'28" W) (Lingnau *et al.* 2006). This species is also found in the western zone of the states of Paraná and Santa Catarina (Lutz 1973), reaching eastern Paraguay and northeastern Argentina (Frost 2010). *Itapotihyla langsdorffii* was considered as a vulnerable species in the first version of the Red List of Endangered Species of the state of Minas Gerais (Machado *et al*. 1998), as by that time it was reported only for the Parque Estadual do Rio Doce (Feio 1998). However, in the revised version of this list (Fundação Biodiversitas 2007), it was not considered threatened, which is reinforced by our records, regarding its occurrence in a wider distribution.

Dendropsophus anceps has also been recorded in several localities along the Atlantic Rainforest biome (Conte *et al*. 2009; Salles and Gomes 2010), although its range seems not to be as wide as that of *I. langsdorffii*. It can be found from southern Bahia state, where the municipality of Itagibá is currently the northernmost record (Salles and Gomes 2010), to the interior of the state of Paraná, in municipalities of Jacarezinho and Telêmaco Borba (Machado and Haddad 2001). In the state of Paraná, *D. anceps* is considered critically endangered, due to the isolation of populations (Segalla and Langone 2004; Conte *et al*. 2009). In the state of Minas Gerais, this species has never been considered threatened, and as for *I. langsdorffii* our records reinforce this idea.

The records presented here were done during recent surveys (2003-2007), most of them performed in areas outside conservation units. These surveys, particularly those carried out in the Jequitinhonha River watershed resulted in new records for several anuran species (Feio *et al*. 2003; Ferreira *et al*. 2005; Moura *et al*. 2009; Santana *et al*. 2009), as well as in the description of new taxa (Nascimento *et al*. 2005; Cruz *et al*. 2007, 2008). These findings reinforce the importance of field activities for the improvement of the knowledge about the geographic distribution and conservation status of Brazilian amphibians.

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